

200,000 TAKE PART IN CAPITAL MARCH

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a great, dramatic demonstration, more than 200,000 Negroes and white sympathizers massed before the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Wednesday and demanded across-the-board abolition of race discrimination.

Then, after the "march for jobs and freedom," President Kennedy asserted that "the cause of 20 million Negroes has been advanced" by the gigantic, orderly assemblage.

After conferring with 10 march leaders at the White House, Mr. Kennedy issued a statement pledging a continued drive for civil rights legislation; for the removal of job barriers, for better education and full employment.

By special train, plane, buses by the thousands, private automobiles — and even in some cases on foot — the marchers poured into the capital. As they headed homeward Wednesday night, the small army of police and National Guardsmen mustered to cope with feared disorder could report that only three arrests had been made — and not one of these was a demonstrator.

Marchers Faint

Though the temperature was a balmy 84 and a cool wind stirred, many marchers fainted by the wayside. More than 1,700 were treated at first-aid tents or hospitals for ills such as ribs fractured in the crush, headaches and insect bites.

Gathering around the Washington Monument, the great sea of humanity moved toward the Lincoln Memorial, which enshrines the marble statue of the man who freed the slaves 100 years ago.

Softly, as they went, they chanted the familiar civil rights hymn:

"Deep in my heart, I do

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to-earth and slangy.

"No U.S. dough to help Jim Crow!"

Of all the speeches at the memorial, the one that drew the strongest applause was

made by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Departing from his advance text, he said:

"I still have a dream, a white boys and little white girls as brothers and sisters.

American dream—one day this nation will rise up and live up to its creed. 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'

"I have a dream that one day in Alabama little black boys and little black girls will be able to go hand in hand together with little white boys and little white girls as brothers and sisters.

"This is the faith that I will take down to the South—that out of this mountain of despair, I can find a soul of brotherhood."

"Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill in Mississippi, from every city and state in the country."

When Mr. King finished, there were cries of "he's a powerhouse" and even one shouted salute to "the next

President of the United States."

John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, toned down a fiery speech he had prepared.

It was learned from a competent source that the Very Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Roman Catholic archbishop of Washington, had served notice he would

refuse to give the invocation unless the speech were changed. He was said to consider it inflammatory and contrary to the constructive purpose of the gathering.

So out came such passages as:

"We cannot depend on any political party, for both the Democrats and Republicans have betrayed the basic

principles of the Declaration of Independence."

In the advance text, Lewis said the Kennedy civil rights bill is "too little and too late" and "we cannot support it." Upon delivery, Lewis said, "we support the administration's civil rights bill, but with reservations."

The movement out of the city Wednesday night was so peaceful that by 7:15 p.m.

at Union Station only 900 of the more than 20,000 who came by train were still awaiting departure.

There remained a massive cleanup job for the park service. What looked like a snowfall of paper cups, picnic lunch containers and napkins covered acres. Poles that had been attached to

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placards floated in the reflecting pool.

The estimate of more than 200,000 participants came from the Washington chief of police, Robert V. Murray. He made the assessment in mid-afternoon.

The massive demonstration officially ended at 4:24 p.m. (EDT) with a plea from leaders for all to go home peacefully. The huge throng then began dispersing.

A holiday atmosphere pervaded the city. Many government workers took the day off and many business offices closed. Stores in the downtown area were largely deserted.

Congregating at the Lincoln Memorial, the vast audience stretched far back toward the east end of the magnificent reflecting pool—toward the spot where in a semicircular, separate pool, water lilies bloomed.

At the memorial, they heard many speeches, many songs and spirituals. They heard speakers demand passage of President Kennedy's civil rights bill—and much more.

A. Philip Randolph, 74-year-old prime promoter of the march, struck at those who want to amend the program to exempt little establishments from the proposed anti-discrimination ban—places like Mrs. Murphy's boarding house.

"We must destroy the notion," said Randolph, the president of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, "That Mrs. Murphy's property rights include the right to humiliate me because of the color of my skin."

A great cheer went up when Randolph announced that more than 150 members of Congress were in seats on the broad marble steps of the memorial.

Film Stars Appear

Film star Burt Lancaster unrolled a scroll he had brought with him by plane from Americans in Paris. It expressed fervent hope that all Americans would be "liberated from the prison of their biases and fears."

Marlon Brando of the film was there, too, carrying with him a cattle prod of a type he said has been used in some places to make civil rights demonstrators move on.

"This instrument will burn you," he said. "I've seen the scars on people."

"But we must not believe that southern people are entirely responsible. We are all responsible; East and West too."

What effect the march would have on Congress remained to be seen, though Ralph Bunche, world-known American Negro official of the United Nations, told the throng:

"Anybody who cannot understand the significance of your participation here today is blind and deaf."

Meet Congress Leaders

The march leaders conferred with Congress leaders Wednesday morning, apparently getting some encouraging words but no new commitments.

Mr. Kennedy, in a Labor Day statement issued ahead of time, touched on civil rights, saying Negro gains of 1963 will never be reversed and the nation must make further progress "in the months and years to come."

Despite advance predictions by critics of possible wholesale disorder, the marchers—who numbered black and white, Protestants, Catholics and Jews—were studiously polite to one and all as they assembled and then marched to the Lincoln Memorial on the bank of the Potomac.

As the meeting went on, police reported only two arrests had been made thus far—neither one of them demonstrators. One was identified as a deputy leader of "the American Nazi Party" who persisted in trying to make a speech, despite police warnings, and the other, 20-year-old, was alleged to have seized a placard from a marcher and broken it.

A third arrest was reported several blocks away as the meeting was breaking

up. Police took a motorist of 5,000 officers—policemen, into custody when they found a sawed-off shotgun on the front seat of his car. He was charged with carrying a prohibited weapon.

There were hundreds of cases of heat exhaustion or fainting, most of them released after treatment at first aid stations.

There was one scare when an anonymous caller told police bombs had been planted in the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial.

This proved false, but while the Washington Monument was closed and nobody could ride the elevator to the top of the obelisk, The carefully drilled force may race."

George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, showed up before dawn at the Washington Monument in hopes of holding a meeting despite an official ban.

Police quickly threw out a cordon of 200 men to separate him from the marchers. After some hours, in which a few gathered around to listen to him, he marched off with his 70 troopers, saying disgustedly, "I'm ashamed of my race."